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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1856. VOL. 6---NO. 49

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

Chambers's Edinburg Journal.

LOOK AGAIN.

BY JAMES KENWARD.

not that thy soul is weary
this world so false and vain;
not 'tis a vexed and dreary
ilderness of crime and pain;
delight is in thy power—
gem and many a flower—
Look again!

not joy will ne'er forsake thee—
uth's quick ardors long remain;
orrow cannot overtake thee—
thing evil ever stain;
lapse in such poor dreaming—
ot fortune nor all seeming—
Look again!

the voice of hearty fashion
ls or woos thee to her chain;
some too congenial passion
ent in thy breast would reign;
y stand in self denial—
no dogma without trial—
Look again!

unbreathed the harsh opinion—
ghtly judge not nor disdain,
unquiet Fancy's pinion,
's sharp arrows oh restrain!
friend's misdeeds divulging—
envious mood indulging—
Look again!

rd look, and see creation
even's first fair stamp retain!
human aberration
mbly look, but not in vain;
e yet for thy discerning
abounds—be ever learning
to keep thine own light burning
its fragile frame;
eoking, ill suppressing,
ot will make the world a blessing
the treasures worth possessing—
lward look again!

earch out what is duty,
the record full and plain,
Wealth, or eye of Beauty—
's magic strain:
ness, thy heart to ice—
to warm it into vice—
epting thee—disdain;
n to sophists thou wouldst hearken,
the rule of light they darken,
Look again!

et thy heart beat coldly,
n impulse keep a rein:
er life's mixed chances boldly—
the busy working train;
nduring—much forgiving,
and teach the task of living,
Oh again.

earth's twilight cold, uncertain—
misapprehensions's pain,
before Death's rising curtain,
radiance never fading—
wing warmth and all pervading—
truth's eternal reign;
the soul in full fruition
birthright's institution—
love and joy, and vision—
not *look again.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CAPTAIN'S ADVENTURE.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

last voyage to Bristol, the ow-
e ship took passage with me.—
e cargo belonged to them, and
only wished to do some business
d, but they also had a desire to
me. Besides the three owners, I
passengers in the cabin. The
om New York to England on
son was the most severe and stor-
ever made. I have experienced
orms, but never such continued
ther. The old ship was on a
e whole of the time, and though I
nto the Avon without losing a
important spar, yet she had re-
uch damage. Her main mast
ng, her timbers strained, and for
eek the pumps had to be kept
l the time, owners, passengers,
nd all doing their share of work
kes.

n as we could get the cargo out,
was hauled into the dock for re-
d we found, upon examination,
ould be a week before she could
sea, and if she had all the re-
hich she absolutely needed, it
ke her nearer two weeks. A con-
made for the job, and one of the
greed to stay by and superintend
This left me at liberty, and I
look around for some place to
had heard much of Salisbury
he famous Stone hedge was there,
re there other relics of Roman
ish antiquities. Accordingly to
Plain I resolved to go. When
board the ship to make arrange-
th the owner who had remained
found one of the passengers just
His name was Nathan Leeman.
young man, not more than thir-
of age, and I supposed ,him from
es and idiom to be an English-
man. I told him I was going to Salisbury, and he informed me he was going the same way.

Leeman had been intending to take the stage to Devizes, and thence take some of the cross coaches; but I had resolved to take a horse and travel where, and how, and when I pleased, and he liked the plan so well that he went immediately and bought him a good horse and saddle.

It was about the middle of the forenoon when we set out, and I found that Leeman intended to visit the curiosities with me, and then keep on towards London, by the way of Andover and Chertsey, he having sent his baggage on ahead to Salisbury by the great mail route, which ran many miles of the way. I found my companion excellent company, and on the way he told me some passages from his own life. He was born in England, but this was the first time he had been in the Kingdom since he was fourteen years of age, and I was led to infer that at that time he ran away from his parents. During the last six years of his residence in the United States he had been engaged in western land speculations, and he was now independently rich.

We took dinner at Bradford, a large manufacturing town, six miles southeast of Bath, and as soon as our horses were rested, we set out again. Towards the middle of the afternoon the sky began to grow overcast, and we had promise of a storm. By 5 o'clock the great black clouds were piled up in heavy masses, and it began to thunder. At Warminster we took the direct road for Albany, a distance of fourteen miles, and when this storm had closed upon us we were about half way between the two places. I was in no particular hurry, and as I had no desire to get wet, I proposed that we should stop at the first place we came to. In a few moments more we came to a point where a small cross road turned off to the right, and where a guide board said it was five miles to Debtford Inn.

I proposed that we should turn into this by-way and make for Debtford inn as fast as possible, and my companion readily assented. We had gone a mile when the great drops of rain began to fall; but as good fortune would have it, we spied a small cottage, not more than a furlong ahead, through a clump of poplars. We made for this place, and reached it before we got wet. There was a good-sized barn on the premises, and a long sheep-shed connected it with the house. Beneath this shed we drove, and just as we alighted, an old man came out. We told him that we had got caught in a storm, and asked him if he could accommodate us over night. He told us that we should have the best his humble place could afford, and that if we would put up with that, we should be welcome.

As soon as the horses were taken care of, we followed the old man into the house. He was a grey-headed man, certainly on the down-hill side of three score, and his form was bent by hard work. His countenance was naturally kind and benevolent, but there were other marks upon his brow than those of old age. The moment I saw him, I knew he had seen much of suffering. It was a neat room to which we were led, a living room, but yet free from dirt and litter. An old woman was just building a fire for the supper, and as we entered she arose from her work.

'Some travelers, wife, caught in the shower,' said the old man.

'Surely, gentlemen, you're welcome,' the woman said, in a tone so mild and free that I know she spoke only the feelings of her soul. 'It's poor fare we can give, but the heart of the giver must c'en make up for that.'

I thanked the good people, and told them that I would pay them well for all they did for us.

'Speak not of pay,' said the old woman, taking the tea kettle from the hob, and hanging it on the crane.

'Stop, wife,' uttered the old man tremulously. 'Let not your heart run away with ye. If the good gentlemen have to spare out o' their abundance, it becomes not such sufferers as we to refuse the bounty.

I saw the woman place the apron to her eyes, but she made no reply. The door close by the fire-place, stood partly open, and I saw in the room beyond, a bed, and I saw there was some one in it. I asked the old man if he had sickness.

'Yes,' he said, with a shake of the head. 'My poor boy has been sick a long while. He's the only child I have—the only helper on the little farm—and he's been sick now all the spring and summer. I've taken care of the sheep, but I couldn't plant. It's hard, but we don't despair. My good wife—God bless her—shares the trial with me, and I think she takes the biggest share.'

'No, no, John, don't say so,' uttered the wife,' 'no woman can do the work that you do.'

'I don't mean to tell too much, Margaret, only you know how you've kept me up.'

A call from the sick room took the wife away, and the old man then began to tell me, in answer to my questions, some of the peculiarities of the great Plain, for we were on it now; and I found him well informed and intelligent. At length the table was set out, the cleae whitn cloth spread, and we were invited to sit up. We had excellent white bread, sweet butter, some fine stewed damsons, and a capital cup of tea. There were no excuses, no apologies —only the food was before us and we were urged to help ourselves. While we were eating, the rain ceased falling, but the weather was by no means clear, though just as we moved from the table a gleam of golden light shot through the window from the sitting sun.

It may have been an hour after this—it was not more than that—when a wagon drove up to the door, in which were two men. The old man had just come in from the barn, and it was not so dark but we could see the faces of the men in the wagon. They were middle aged men, one of them habited in a sort of jockey hunting garb, and the other dressed in black clothes, with that peculiar style of hat and cravat which marks the officer. I turned towards our host for the purpose of asking if he knew the new comers, and I saw he was very pale and trembling. A low, deep groan escaped him, and he arose from his chair. He in the jockey coat came first, and his eyes rested upon Leeman and myself.

'Only some travelers, Mr. Vaughan,' said our host.

So Mr. Vaughan turned his gaze elsewhere about the room, and at length it was upon the old man.

'Well,' said he, 'what about the rent?'

'We havn't a penny of it yet, sir,' answered the host, trembling.

'Not a penny! Then how'll you pay me twenty pounds?'

'Twenty pounds?' murmured the old man, painfully. 'Alas! I cannot pay it. You know Walter has long been sick, and every penny I could earn has been paid the doctor. You know he was to have earned the rent if he had been well.'

'I don't know anything about it,' returned the landlord doggedly—for Mr. Vaughan owned the little farm, it afterwards appeared.

'All I know is, that you have had the house and land, and that for two whole years you havn't paid me a penny. You know I told you a month ago that you should have just one more month to pay me. That month was up last night. Can you pay me?'

'No! no!—O, God knows I can't.'

'Then you must leave the house.'

'When?'

'To-night!'

'You do not mean that. You will not turn us out so quickly as——'

'Out upon your prating! What do you mean? You had notice a month ago. How long a notice do you suppose I give! If you hav'nt had time in a month to move, then you must look out for the consequences. To-night you move! If you want a shelter you may go into the old house at the horse pond.'

'But there is not a window in it.'

'Beggars should'nt be choosers,' remarked Mr. Vaughan. 'If it hadn't been for hunting up the officer, I should have been here this morning. But 'tisn't my fault. Now I can have a good tenant right off, and he wants the house to-morrow. So there is not a word to be said. I shall take your two cows and your sheep, and if they go for more than twenty pounds after taking out the expenses, you shall have the balance back.'

The poor peasant gazed for a moment, half wildly, into the landlord's face, and then sank into a chair, and covered his face with his hands.

'My cows! my sheep!' he groaned spasmodically. 'O, kill me, and have done with it!'

'In God's name, Mr. Vaughan,' cried the wife, 'Spare us them. We will leave the cot, and we will work with all our might, until we pay you every farthing, but do not take away our very means of life. My poor boy will die! O, you are rich, and we are poor!'

'Nonsense!' uttered the unfeeling man 'I'm used to such stuff. I make a living by renting my farms, and this farm is one of the best I have A good man can lay up more than ten pounds a year here.'

'But we have been sick,' urged the woman.

'That isn't my fault. If you are paupers you know where to go and get taken care of. Now I do not want another word. Out you go, to-night, unless you pay me the twenty pounds, and your cows and sheep go too.'

I was just upon the point of turning to my companion to ask him if he would not help me make up the sum, for I was determined the poor folks should not be turned out thus. The woman had sunk down, and she, too, had covered her face with her hands. At that moment Leeman sprang to his feet. His face was very pale, and for the first time I saw that tears had been running down his cheeks.

'Look ye sir,' he said to Vaughan, 'how much do these people owe you.'

'Twenty pounds,' returned he, regarding his interlocutor, sharply.

And when did this amount come due in the year?'

'It was just due a month ago. The rent is twelve pounds, but I allowed him four pounds for building a bridge on the river.

'Show me the bill.'

The man pulling out a large leather pocketbook, from it took a bill. It was receipted. Leeman took out his purse, and counted out twenty gold sovereigns. He handed them to the landlord, and took the bill.

'I believe that settles the matter, sir,' my companion said, exerting all his power to appear calm.

'Yes, sir,' he repeated. 'This makes it all right.'

'Then I suppose we can remain here now, undisturbed.'

'But I have no surety of any pay for the future. A month has already run on an unpaid term.'

'It is right you should have your pay, surely. Come to-morrow, sir, and I will arrange it with you—only leave us now.'

Mr. Vaughan cast one glance about the room, but without speaking further he left, and the officer had to follow him, without having anything to earn a fee. As soon as they were gone, the old man started to his feet.

'Sir,' he uttered, turning towards Leeman, 'what means this? Do you think I can ever pay you back again?'

'Sometime you can,' returned my companion.

'Yes—yes, John,' said the wife, 'sometime we will surely pay him.'

'Alas! when?'

'Any time within a month will answer,' said Leeman.

Both the people looked aghast.

'Oh! you have only planted more misery for us, kind sir,' cried the old man.—'We could have borne to be stripped of our goods by the landlord, better than we can bear to rob a noble friend. You must take our stock—our cows and sheep.'

'But not yet,' resumed Leeman. 'I have another way. Listen. Once you had a boy—a wild, reckless, wayward child.'

'Yes,' murmured the old man.

'And what became of him?'

For some moments the father was silent, but at length said:

'Alas! he fled from home long years ago. One night—we lived then far off in North Hampshire—my boy joined with a lot of other youths, most of them older than himself, and went into the park of Sir Thomas Boyle and carried away two deer. He was detected, and to escape punishment, he fled—and I have—not—seen him since.—But Sir Thomas would not have punished him, for he told me so afterwards.'

'And tell me, John Leeman, did you ever hear from that boy!'

'Never!' answered the old man.

As soon as I heard my companion pronounce the old man's name, the truth flashed upon me in an instant; and I was not alone in this conviction. The quick heart of the mother had caught the spark of hope and love. At that moment the fire upon the hearth blazed up, and as the light poured out into the room, my companion's face was fully revealed. The woman arose and walked towards him. She laid her hand upon his head, and trembling she whispered:

'For the love of Heaven don't deceive me. But speak to me—let me call you—Nathan—Nathan Leeman!'

'And I shall answer—for that is my name!' spoke the man, starting up.

'And what would you call me,' the woman gasped.

'My mother!'

The fire gleamed more brightly upon the hearth, and I saw that aged woman upon the bosom of her long lost boy, and then I saw the father totter up and join them—and I heard murmured words of blessing and joy, I arose and slipped out of the room and went to the barn.

It was an hour before I returned, and then I found all calm and serene, save that the mother was still weeping, for the head of her returned boy was resting upon her bosom, and her arm were about his neck. Nathan arose as I entered, and with a smile he bade me be seated.

'You know all as well as I can tell you,' said he. 'When we first stopped here I had no hope of finding my parents here, for when I went away, sixteen years ago, I left them in King's Thrope-upon-the-Ken. I knew them, of course, but I wished to see if they would know me. But from fourteen to thirty is a changing period. I think God sent me here,' he added in a lower tone. 'For only think what curious circumstances had combined to bring me to this cot.

On the following morning I resumed my journey alone, but had to promise that I would surely call there again on my return, which I did in eight days, and spent a night there. Money possessed some strange charms. For it had not only given to the poor peasant a sure home for the rest of his life, but it had brought health back to the sick boy. An experienced physician from Salisbury had visited him, and he was now able to be about. I remained long enough to know that an earthly heaven had grown up in that earthly cot. Nathan Leeman told me that he had over a hundred thousand dollars, and that he should take his parents and brothers to some luxurious home, when he could find one to his taste.

That was some years ago. I have received some letters from Leeman since, and he is settled down in the suburbs of Bradford on the banks of the lower Avon, where he has bought a large share in several of the celebrated cloth factories in that place, and I am under a solemn promise to visit him if I ever land in England again.

THE SHOEMAKER.

BY POCAHONTAS.

'Twas evening, and proud Isabella Earnest sat at the window of her father's handsome mansion, which was situated on one of the most fashionable throughfare of the city of B——. She was splendidly dressed, and all around showed she belonged to the aristocratical class of that city. She had sat for one hour gazingupon the throung that crowded the street when one passed who raised his hat and bending low his body, pronounced her name in a low murmuring voice.

'Mr. Wilmot,' murmured Isabella, as she looked down to re-adjust bracelet, her face assuming a thoughtful expression, 'what a pity he is shoemaker. One who possesses such a handsome face, such a graceful figure and is polished and gentlemanly in his manners, that he should be a shoemaker, 'tis ridiculous.'

Another hour she spent in deep meditation, and she was aroused by the servant who announced Mr. Wilmot.

Isabella was right; James Wilmot was very handsome; short black curls fell around his fair forehead his eyes were darkly blue and his figure unobjectionable. He took his seat as though he had been a millionaire instead of a shoemaker; but Isabella was not at her ease. In vain the Belle of B—tried to entertain. An hour passed.

'Lady,' said James, after a moment's pause, 'I came here on buisiness merely, yet I let moment after moment pass and still mention it not. How apt we are in moment of enjoyment to neglect that which belongs to our happiness more dearly.—That I love you, Isabella, you must know, I have never told you in words but you have read it a hundred times in my eyes, my actions and in my voice. These were spontaneous, and beyond control; the prompting of a heart which is wholy yours. I know in one point of view, you are far above me, but you have treated me so kindly it has caused me to speak thus.'

James ceased. At first Isabella's head drooped and a deep blush overspreadher face but as he closed her eyes flashed, as she exclaimed:

'And is it to me that you address such language? Do you suppose Isabella Earnest would condescend to marry a shoemaker?"

James sprang to his feet, and sorrow and astonishment were blended in his eyes.

'Tis enough lady if you say it,' and with a bow he left her.

As he hurried along the street he murmured:

'Spurned me because I am a shoemaker! She little dreams that the shoemaker has money. I can be somthing more: yes I will begin to-night. It would be sweet revenge.'

'James,' said a voice behind him 'James are you not going to speak to me! You were going along at such rapid rate that—how pale you are! are you sick?'

'Mary, my friend, how glad I am to see you! You have always been my friend.—Why have you not spurned me too? The wealthy Miss Mary Wilson, why has she condescended to be my friend?'

'I shall always be proud to be your friend. What has happened? Why do you talk so?'

'Mary, I am going away.'

'Going away?' gasped she, 'when and where?'

'When, to-night. Where, I know not.'

He then confided to her friendly bosom his troubles. How he was going away and when he returned he would meet the proud on there own proud footing.

When he bade her good bye, he felt he loved her as a pure sister; and she felt she loved him something more, but he knew it not.

When Isabella was left alone, she sprang to her feet, and pacing to and fro in her room said:

'What have I done? I love him, and yet my pride predominates.'

After she had continued her walk for an hour, she murmured she had done right. 'Could Isabella Earnest be the bride of a shoemaker? Never. I have wealth enough to raise him from such things, but I cannot let this world know that I stooped so low.'

The door opened and the wealthy Mr. Preston entered. Before he left she was his affianced bride, and as the diamond ring glistened on her hand, she thought how much happier she would have been if it had been the plain golden one she saw in the grasp of James.

Six years had passed and brought many changes. Again it was evening, and many had assembled in Mr. Wilson's splendid parlors, for it was Mary's wedding.—She was to marry a United States Senator: and on the morrow he was to take his bride to Washington; but the congratulations were over before any recognized in the handsome, learned man before them, Wilmot, the shoemaker.

She who had once been the haughty Isabella Earnest sat at the window of her low hovel, binding shoes. Her husband had died and left her in poverty. She leaned from the window to see the bridal party. Their eyes met, and she recognized the man she had loved and spurned.

'DYING FOR A COCK-TAIL.'—Davis has only one fault—he sets too high a value on 'distilled liquors.' This habit has reduced Davis to seedy trowsers and generalship. On Monday last, Davis was 'dying for a cock-tail,' but, as ill luck would have it, he had not the necessary funds to realize his desires. Davis thought over the matter, and then made a rush for Redmond's. He entered the bar-room with his hair streaming out behind like a comet:

'For heaven's sake, hand me a glass of liquor—countryman just fell down in State street and cut his head open so that his life is despaired of.'

The bar-keeper flew round and handed Davis about three gills of first quality brandy. Davis seized the mug and rushed out. He returned in about ten minutes, and said the man was better, and had been carried to the hospital. Bar-keeper said: 'Glad to hear it,' and felt like a Samaritan for the remainder of the day In about two hours after this Davis was arrested for singing the 'Star Spangled Banner,' from a dry goods box, in Broadway.—Strange fellow, that Davis! Don't mean any harm, but will have his cock-tail.

KOSCIUSKO'S HORSE.—There is an interesting fact related of the hero of Poland, indicative of his customary practice of almsgiving. Wishing to convey a present to a clerical friend, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Teltner, desiring him to take the horse which he himself usually rode. On his return, the messenger informed Kosciusko that he would never again ride the horse unless he gave him his purse at the same time; and on the latter inquiring what he meant, he replied: 'As soon as a poor man on the road takes off his hat, and asks charity, the animal immediately stands still, and will not stir until something is bestowed on the petitioner; and as I had no money about me, I had to feign giving in order to satisfy the horse and induce him to proceed.'

☞ Clara, did your poor little dog, Carlo, have a pink ribbon round his neck when you lost him?

'Yes, yes, the poor little dear—have you seen him?'

'Not exactly, but here's a piece of pink ribbon in the sausage.'

The following notice is posted up in a printing office out west:

'Shut this door, and as soon as you have done talking business, serve your mouth in the same manner.'

What sort of trees will best bear removal and transportation? Ans.—Axle-trees.

What do we often drop, yet never stoop to pick up? Ans.—A hint.

POLITICAL.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

PARIS, May 21st, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me that the National Convention of the American party which had just closed its session at Philadelphia, had unanimously presented my name for the Presidency of the United States, and associated with it that Andrew Jackson Donelson for the Vice Presidency. This unexpected communication met me at Venice on my return from Italy, and the duplicate mailed thirteen days later, was received on my arrival in this city last evening. This must account for the apparent neglect in giving a more prompt reply.

You will pardon me for saying that when my administration closed in 1853, I considered my political life as a public man at an end, and thenceforth I was only anxious to discharge my duty as a private citizen. Hence I have taken no active part in politics. But I have by no means been an indifferent spectator of passing events, nor have I hesitated to express my opinion on all political subjects when asked, nor to give my vote and private influence for those men and measures I thought best calculated to promote the prosperity and glory of our common country. Beyond this I deemed it improper for me to interfere.—But this unsolicted and unexpected nomination has imposed upon me a new duty, from which I cannot shrink; and therefore, approving, as I do, of the general objects of the party which has honored me with its confidence, I cheerfully accept its nomination without waiting to enquire of its prospects of success or defeat. It is sufficient for me to know that by so doing I yield to the wishes of a large portion of my fellow citizens in every part of the Union who, like myself, are sincerely anxious to see the administration of our government restored to that original simplicity and purity which marked the first year of its existence; and if possible to quiet that alarming sectional agitation, which, while it delights the Monarchists of Europe, causes every true friend of our own country to mourn.

Having the experience of past service in the administration of the Government, I may be permitted to refer to that as the exponent of the future, and to say, should the choice of the Convention be sanctioned by the people, I shall with the same scrupulous regard for the rights of every section of the Union which then influenced my conduct, endeavor to perform every duty confided by the Constitution and laws to the executive.

As the proceedings of this Convention have marked a new era in the history of the country, by bringing a new political organization into the approaching Presidential canvass, I take the occasion to reaffirm my full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization, which I regard as springing out of a public necessity, forced upon the country, to a large extent, by unfortunate sectional divisions, and the dangerous tendency of those divisions towards disunion. It alone, in my opinion, of all the political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance. It has a claim, therefore, in my judgment, upon every earnest friend of the integrity of the Union.

So estimating this party, both in its present position, and future destiny, I freely adopt its great leading principles as announced in the recent declaration of the National Council at Philadelphia, a copy of which you were so kind as to enclose me, holding them to be just and liberal to every true interest of the country, and wisely adapted to the establishment and support of enlightened, safe and effective American policy, in full accord with the ideas and the hopes of the fathert of our Republic.

I expect shortly to sail for America, and with the blessings of Divine Providence, hope soon to tread my native soil. My opportunity of comparing my own country and the condition of its people with those of Europe has only served to increase my admiration and love for our own blessed land of liberty, and I shall return to it without even a desire ever to cross the Atlantic again.

I beg of you gentlemen, to accept my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you have been pleased to communicate the result of the action of that enlightened and patriotic body of men, who composed the late Convention, and to be assured that

I am with profound respect and esteem,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Andrew Stewart, Erastus Brooks, E. B. Bartlett, Wm. J. Eames, Ephraim Marsh, *Committee.*

HON. J. C. BREKENRIDGE.

When it was announced that the distinguished Kentuckian had received the nomination for the Vice Presidency at the hands of the Cincinnati Convention, he arose in that body and spoke as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Democratic National Convention: The result just announced is quite as unexpected to me as it could be to any gentleman on this floor. In the inferior and personal aspect of the matter, I beg you to consider all said that ought to be said on such an occasion. I am truly and sincerely without words to convey to you my profound gratitude for such an unexpected and signal testimonial by your confidence and favor. I may say sincerely, and call upon my associates in this body to bear witness to its *truth*, that in my course as a member of this body, I have made no concealments of my preferences, nor used any art or taken one step toward bringing about this result.

But it is not my purpose to make a speech. I merely arose to express to you the thanks of a true heart. I may add, too, the declaration of my high appreciation of the association of my humble name with that of the distinguished and tried statesman of Pennsylvania. I have always regarded Mr. Buchanan as the last survivor of that noble band of American statesmen and orators, whose names are associated with the brightest glories of our country, and whose deeds constitute its most cherished memorials He has come down from that generation to transmit and guide us of the present. He has lived down calumny and detraction, and now stands forth the peerless champion of Democracy.—Honored and beloved by all his countrymen, and only waiting a few months to be clothed with the highest dignity the nation and the people can confer.

The platform you have so unanimously adopted I need not, as a State-Rights man, say I cordially approve and endorse.—With these true Jeffersonian principles, and with the temper of Jackson to enforce and maintain them, the Democracy will enter this contest with the determination to add another to the brilliant victories which have so often crowned their efforts. It would not be appropriate to discuss any general principles or enter further upon the issues which will be involved in this contest. I will therefore conclude by expressing my purpose to devote all my heart and mind to the great duty which has been so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and to strive to justify the confidence which you have manifested. [Immense applause. Loud cheers within and without the hall.]

During the delivery of the speech of Mr. Breckenridge, which was admirable in its manner and style, the cannon of the empire Club were thundering their approval of the nominations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan, the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, is in the sixty-fifth year of his age; a hale, hearty man, still in the full vigor of life, intellectually and physically. He was born in the county of Franklin, in the State of Pennsylvania, of comparatively humble, but honest and industrious, parents. Though his parents were able to give him a good classical and academical education, he may be called the architect of his own fortune. After completing his school education he studied law in Lancaster county, in the same State, which has ever since been his home. In 1814 and 1815 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in succeeding years, rose to a high rank among the eminent lawyers which Pennsylvania could boast.

In 1820, Mr. BUCHANAN was elected to Congress and remained a member of the House of Representatives during ten years, voluntarily retiring after the first Congress under Gen. JACKSON'S administration.—He was a warm supporter of the admiuistration of President MONROE, and was one of Gen. JACKSON'S earliest, steadiest and most trusted friends. Mr. BUCHANAN again entered Congress in 1829, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee displayed eminent fitness for the position,—After retiring from Congress, 1831, Gen. JACKSON, without solicitation, tendered him the mission to Russia, which he accepted and filled with signal ability. Among other services, he negotiated the first important commercial treaty between the United States and Russia, which secured to our commerce the Russian ports in the Baltic and Black Seas.

Shortly after Mr. BUCHANAN'S return from Russia, the Democrats in the Pennsylvania Legislature made him their candidate for United States Senator, and elected him. He was twice re-elected to the Senate, and remained in that body until his resignation in March, 1845, when he accepted from President Polk the first seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of State. The ability with which he discharged the duties of that important office, during an important period in our history, is well known to his fellow-citizens. At the close of the Polk administration, he retired again to his home in Pennsylvania, but continued to take an active interest in the political events and questions of the times.

On the accession of Mr. PIERCE to the Presidency, Mr. BUCHANAN was selected to fill the leading foreign mission—that to the Court of St. James. How he has acquitted himself as the Representative of the Republic in England—with what plain republican dignity, and attention to his country's interests and honor, and with what prudent and consummate diplomatic skill he met and mastered the arts and cunning of PALMERSTON and CLARENDON, are matters of too recent occurrence and of too notorious a character to require detailed statement. The distinguished manner in which he conducted the difficult and delicate questions committed to his care, raised him even higher than he had been, in the estimation of his countrymen, and pointed him out as the man qualified to hold the helm and guide the ship of State.

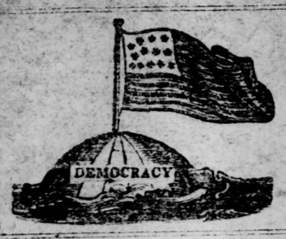
CROWAN INSTITUTE.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution will take place on Wednesday, the 2d day of July, at which time the address before the Institute will be delivered by John W. Moore, Esq., of Hertford county. The examniation of the pupils begins on Monday preceding.

☞ Hobbs, the locksmith, has picked one of Banquo's gory locks; he did it with a pickaxe. He is now at work on a wedlock.

☞ There is said to be a man in the New Jersey penitentiary who has twenty-three wives, two of whom he married within two hours of each other.

☞ What is it that causes a cold, cures a cold, and pays the doctor? A draft.

Democratic Pioneer.



TUESDAY MORNING, June 24, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
3d " M. B SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR THE SENATE:

JOHN PARKER JORDAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

☞ Mr. W. E. Mann requests us to state that he will open the canvass for the House of Commons, at Salem, on Saturday next.

☞ The Democracy of this county fired a salute of thirty-one guns on Saturday last, in honor of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge.

☞ We have several communications on hand, which have been postponed by more pressing and important matters.—We cannot publish everything in a week; and we beg our friends to bear with us.

☞ The Black Republican National Convention recently held in Philadelphia nominated Col. J. C. Fremont for the Presidency, and Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency.

☞ The K. N's of this Town fired thirty-one guns last Saturday, in honor of somebody, we suppose, though we have heard of no meeting or publication by which the public might understand whether they were for Fillmore, Banks or Stockton.

☞ Some typographical errors having occurred in the Democratic Platform as we first publi hed it, we republish this this morning a carefully corrected edition of that interesting document. It will be found on our fourth page.

MR. FILLMORE'S ACCEPTANCE.

We publish Mr. Fillmore's letter of acceptance on our first page. It will be perceived that Mr. F. "goes the whole figure" of Know-Nothingism, without once condescending to say a single word about his old *Whig* friends, or the old *Whig* party. How will the old line Whigs relish this neglect, this cold shoulder turned to them, aye, this apostacy?

Norfolk Howard Association.—A recent publication by the Secretary of this institution states that its receipts from contributions amounted to $179,288 70; its disbursements to $112,601 93, (of which $20,619 98 was remitted to Portsmouth,)—leaving a balance on hand, in bank, and invested for the support of the Howard Asylum, of $66,686 35.

☞ Gov. Bragg aroused an intense feeling of enthusiasm among the Democracy of Chowan. When he left Edenton, after the delivery of his speech, a parting salute of thirty-one guns was fired in his honor, and the welkin rang with loud huzzas. We understand that one solitary K. N. tried to get up a cheer for poor Mr Gilmer—but, after a faint and unsuccessful effort, which did not receive a second, even he tucked tail and decamped! So we go! The Democracy are wide awake!

☞ The prospects of our party were never brighter than at present. Mr. Buchanan's nomination has been greeted with a warmth and cordiality of enthusiasm throughout the country that presages a sure victory in November next; while Gov. Bragg is paving the way, by his energy, dignity, and superior abilities, for a brilliant triumph in this State in August. Enjoying the respect of the better portion of all parties, even those opposed to him politically, he is far beyond the impotent shafts of petty malignity hurled at him by the dirty tondies of Know-Nothingism, who make a trade of lying and detraction.

☞ We have received a letter from Mr. E. D. Tamplin, formerly of this county, dated Kansas City, Mo., June 8th, in which he gives an account of a battle between some Southern emigrants for Kansas and a company of Abolitionists. Mr. T. was one of the Southern emigrants, and, with others, was taken and held a prisoner for three days, when Col. Sumner, of the U. S. army, arrived from Fort Leavenworth with his troops and rescued them. The Southern men had five wounded one mortally, while the Free State men had four killed and six wounded. The battle lasted two hours, and, the Free State men having their already superior number augmented by reinforcements, the Southern company were forced to surrender.

LOOK AT THE FACTS.

Profession is one thing and practice is another, as Gov. Bragg aptly remarked in his reply to Mr. Gilmer in this Town on the 13th inst.; and the truism is as applicable to Know-Nothingism at large throughout the country as to the K. N. candidate for Governor in this State.—When men's practices do not square with their professions, we are warranted in suspecting their honesty. The tree is known by its fruit; and by their deeds, rather than their words, shall men be judged.—Let us apply this test to Know-Nothingism, and see if their performances have been equal to their promises—if the fruit of the tree of Know-Nothingism has been good.

It is in the memory of us all, that the K. N. leaders set up for themselves and their party special claims to patriotism—they denounced all the old parties as corrupt, and declared they had established a pure organization, peculiarly national and peculiarly "American." The lion and the lamb were to lie down together in peace—the Northern man and the Southern man were to forget past animosities and unite in a fraternal embrace. The "Third Degree" was the universal panacea that was to consecrate the efforts of all Know-Nothings to the preservation of the *Union*. No man *could* be unsound who had taken that degree. Why, we heard it bellowed forth from the hustings in our own Town, and in all the surrounding country, that no man who was unsound upon the slavery question could hold a seat in their National Councils. Indeed, Know-Nothingism was political *sanctification*, and there was to be no falling from grace. These were the doctrines taught by the political Pharisees who preached upon the street corners and in the highways. But did their *practices* square with their *preaching?* Let us see.

We need not follow them through all the dark and intricate passages of the last year or two. It will be sufficient to notice only one or two of their stand-points along the route, and then behold them as they now are. Did the Philadelphia National Council of June, 1855, realize the confident predictions of the devotees of the Order? Did the Philadelphia National Council of February, 1856, (which nominated Fillmore) come up to the standard erected by their preachers? To answer these questions satisfactorily, we have but to look at the *present* character and condition of the Order. *Are they* all sound men?—all Union men?—all united in a fraternal embrace under the magic operation of the "Third Degree?"—all pure and patriotic, and better than their fellows? Why every body knows that they have snapped their oaths like so many pipe stems. Their last Philadelphia Council was split into fragments—one wing nominated Fillmore, and the other bolted. These "bolters" have recently held a Convention in New York and *they too* have split into fragments—one wing nominating Banks and Johnston, and the other nominating Stockton and Rayner, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Here we have at least three different and distinct tickets for the Presidency, all vouchsafed to us by the national, harmonious, patriotic, Third-Degree, Union-loving Know-Nothings. Where are their promises now? Nay, where are their *solemn oaths?* Echo answers, *where!*—but the Know-Nothings are silent as the grave—as dumb as oysters!

And what is the character of these tickets? Not more incongruous are the elements of fire and water than are those which make them up. Banks, the Black Republican of Massachusetts, and Johnston, his worthy compeer of Pennsylvania! Stockton, the man of *no* party, and Rayner, the man of *any* party that will elevate him! Fillmore, the author of the Erie letter, and Donelson, the renegade Democrat! what an exhibition of national, sound, pure, Union loving "American" patriots!

The Know-Nothings charge (falsely) that the Democrats elected Banks to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. But, pray tell us, who are they who have nominated him for the Presidency? *Know-Nothings!*—Know-Nothings who sat side by side with Southern K. N's in the Convention that nominated Fillmore! Does not this show, in glaring colors, the fraud attempted to be practised upon the people by those who assured us that Know-Nothingism was national and Union-saving? *National*, forsooth! Split into three fragments already, with a fair prospect of further divisions! *National*—Fillmore at one end, and Banks at the other! *Very* national! *very* conservative! *National*—raving abolitionists pulling one way, and slaveholders pulling another!

And yet there are some Know-Nothings here at the South who stick up for the nationality of their party, and affect to believe that Fillmore will be elected! True, the more sensible and reasonable among them give it up and honestly admit that there is no hope. Why, where are Fillmore's votes to come from? The South always votes the Democratic ticket; and surely, from the present healthy condition of our party, we have not the slightest reason to think that the Southern States will turn over, particularly as Mr. Fillmore holds out no hopes to them. Will Fillmore's votes come from the North? Certainly not; for the K. N's of that section have brought out Banks in opposition to him. Hence the real issue will be between the Democrats and the Republicans; and every vote given to Fillmore is a vote against the Democrats, and consequently in favor of the Black Republicans! Let Southern men think of these things; and let Southern K. N.'s pause before taking a step which, while it cannot elect Fillmore, may possibly result in the election of Banks the Black Republican.

A NOTABLE FACT.

Mr. Gilmer's whole record is against Free Suffrage and in favor of the White basis of Representation. He voted against Free Suffrage every time the bill was before the General Assembly. He introduced a resolution, proposing to distribute the Common School Fund according to white population, by which the Eastern counties would have about $200 each taken from them and transferred to the West. He signed the Western Address, in which the present basis of representation is denounced as tyranical. He introduced a proposition to tax *slaves over fifty years* of age, as well as those under that age. AND HE HAS NEVER RECANTED HIS SENTIMENTS UPON THESE SUBJECTS! In all his speeches here in the East, he has steadily refused to take back one iota of what he has said and done against our interest! Not only so, but he *justifies his course.* He asserts that he *did his duty*—that he was *faithful* to his trust—that he represented a Western constituency, and was bound to carry out their wishes. *Their* wishes were *his* wishes: and *his* wishes were adverse tot he interest of the East. Does any body doubt this? Why, he not only spoke and voted in the General Assembly against the Free Suffrage bill—in favor of an open Convention—in favor of distributing the School Fund according to white population—in favor of taxing slaves over fifty years of age, and much more to the same purport; but he went out of the General Assembly and entered into a combination with certain other Western men to publish to the World an Address (the Western Address,) in which the interest of the East were assailed and bitterly denounced! This was the act of John A. Gilmer on his *individual* responsibility, and not of John A. Gilmer in this *official* representative capacity.—*And he sticks to it yet!* He defends and justifies his conduct. Our people have heard his speeches: Did he retract anything of his former sentiments or acts?—Did he not seek to uphold them upon the ground that he was faithfully carrying out the sentiments of his constituents? Assuredly!

Let the people of the East remember these things, and hold John A. Gilmer to a proper accountability on the day of election!

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democracy of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Pasquotank and Perquimans, was held at Woodville on the 14th inst.

On motion M. S. Sawyer was called to the chair and Dr C. A. Riddick and J. L. Ball were appointed Secretaries. The Delegates were then called of both Counties. Thos. Williams, W. R. Blanchard, D. F. Bagley, M. O. Jordan, J. L. Ball, J. W. White, J. R. Simpson L. Billups, J. A. Woolward, Dr. H. G. Hancock, Joshua White, J. C. Skinner, J. W. Albertson, J. H. White, Henry Skinner, Moses Jackson, here presents the Perquimans delegation. W. F. Martin, J. D. Stokely, M. S. Sawyer, M. S. Dance, Dr. C. A. Riddick, E. M. Stanton, A. L. Pendleton, Arthur Jones, Daniel Richardson, [illegible] Etheridge, S. S. Davis, Wilson [illegible] J. H. Kenyon of Pasquotank.

It was then resolved that the Convention vote viva voce for the candidate or candidates proposed to the Convention.

Whereupon W. F. Martin presented the name of J. C. Skinner, which was withdrawn by Mr. Skinner. E. M. Stanton then proposed the name of John Parker Jordan, who was duly nominated as a candidate to represent this Senatorial district, in the next legislature.

It was then moved that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to E. C. Blount for the use of his School Room.

It was then moved that the proceedings of the convention be published in the Democratic Pioneer and Raleigh Standard.

On motion a committee of two from each county was appointed to inform Mr. Jordan of his nomination. Thos. Williams and M. O. Jordan, on the part of Perquimans and Wilson Spence and M. S. Dance on the part of Pasquotank.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

M. S. SAWYER, Chm'n.
C. A. RIDDICK, } Secretaries.
J. L. BALL, }

Mr. Buchanan Endorses the Platform. The Democrats of the Keystone Club, with many others, waited on Mr. Buchanan at his residence, Wheatland near Lancaster, on the 9th; and the President of the Club, amid the most enthusiastic applause, congratulated Mr. B. on his nomination.—Mr. Buchanan replied as follows;

'Gentlemen of the Keystone Club—I give you a most hearty and warm welcome to my abode. I congratulate you not upon my nomination, but upon the glorious privilege of being citizens of this great Republic. Your superiority over the people of other countries has been fully demonstrated by the past week at Cincinnati. Upon any similar occasion in Europe the voluntary expression of the people would have been drowned in martial music and their actions controlled by an army with banners. How unlike the spectacle at Cincinnati where delegates from the people of the different States met in convention and under the protection of the Constitution and the laws harmoniously deliberated upon a subject of vital importance to the country.

Gentlemen, two weeks since I should have made you a longer speech, but now that I have been placed upon a platform OF WHICH I MOST HEARTILY APPROVE, and being the representative of the great Democratic party and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to that platform and insert no new plank, nor take one from it. That platform is sufficiently broad and national for the whole Democratic party. This glorious party, now more than ever has demonstrated that it is the true conservative party of the constitution and the Union.'

There is no *acquiescence*—there is no equivocation in this speech. Mr. Buchanan most heartily approves the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention; and he will not [illegible] by attempting to insert "new planks" or by taking any thing from the platform.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The following admirable and patriotic letter is the response of Mr. Buchanan to the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination. It is elevated in its tone, patriotic in sentiment, and eloquent in expression. The distinguished statesman plants himself squarely and firmly upon the Democratic platform, without adding to it or taking from it a single plank. Read the letter—read especially his position upon the slavery question—and the man who denies his soundness would libel the truth:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, June 16, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th, inst. informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance toward is one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. The agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas Act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities agaist unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship, and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old times, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is every where the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling, with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication,—it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therfore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honour of our country are wisely but inflexibly mantained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessings upon our country, and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Ysurs very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, John L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston J. Randolph Tucker and Horatio Seymour Committee, &c

THE "TEN CENT" LIE.

Mr. Buchanan is accused by the Opposition Press of having once declared that *ten cents a day* is sufficient wages for a working man. The only basis of the charge is the following extract from a speech in the Senate in reply to Mr. Clay, on the Sub-Treasury Bill:

"We are also charged by the Senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have been often termed agrarians on our side of the house. It is something new under the sun to hear the Senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man. From the very nature of our institutions the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations in property that the wealthy man of to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly wealth often takes wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endures so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread, whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, while another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform, reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar a day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence he strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have, at different periods, existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned; and, while others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence."

In a subsequent speech, Mr. Buchanan thus emphatically denounces the attempt of Senator Davis of Massachusetts to misrepresent his position:

"Self-respect, as well as the respect which I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to turn to the senator and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a "flagitious" misrepresentation of my remarks."

Replying to the charge more at length, Mr. Buchanan again said:

"I contended that it would not injure, but greatly benefit, the laboring man to prevent the violent and ruinous expansions and contractions to which our currency was incident, and by judicious bank reform to place it on a settled basis. If this were done, what would be the consequence? That, if the laboring man could not receive as great a nominal amount for his labor as he did "in the days of extravagant expansion," which must always under our present system be of short duration, he would be indemnified, and far more than indemnified, by the constant employment, the regular wages, and the uniform and more moderate prices of the necessaries and comforts of life, which a more stable currency would produce. Can this proposition be controverted? I think not. It is too plain for argument. Mark me, sir, I desire to produce this happy result, not by establishing a pure metallic currency, but "by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metalic basis for your paper circulation." The idea expressed is, that it is better, much better, for the laboring man, as well as for every other class of society except the speculator, that the business of the country should be placed upon that fixed and permanet foundation which would be laid by establishing such a bank reform as would render it certain that bank notes should be always convertible into gold and silver.

"And yet this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who desire to make political capital out of their perversions; and it has been represented far and wide that it was my desire to reduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serfs and laborers of European despotsims. I shall most cheerfully leave the public to decide between me and my traducers. The senator from Massachusetts, after having attributed to me the intention of reducing the wages of labor to the hard-money standard, through the agency of the independent treasury bill, has added, as an appendix to his speech, a statement, made by the senator from Maryland, [Mr. Merrick,] of the prices of labor in these hard-money despotisms; and it is thus left to be inferred that I am in favor of reducing the honest and independent laborer of this glorious and free country to the same degradee condition.—The senator ought to know that there is too much intelligence among the laboring classes in this highly favored land to be led astray by such representations."

Was ever any false accusation more thoroughly refuted and turned against its author? *Ex uno disce omnes.* Such are the shafts in the Opposition quiver.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

According to previous notice, the Democracy of Pasquotank county held a meeting in Elizabeth City on Saturday last, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE.

After firing a national salute, they assembled in the Court House—whereupon,

On motion L. D. Starke was called to the Chair and W. H. Handley appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting. On motion of Mr. Martin, a committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; and the Chair appointed Messrs. Martin, Jno. Ellison and Davis White first as that committee.

Mr. Johnson being called for addressed the meeting in a speech full of good reason and sound argument. After which Mr. Martin on the part of the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Democratic Convention recently held at Cincinnati presented to the country the name of that distinguished patriot, eminent statesman and true man—JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania—as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States—therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pasquotank county do most cordially approve and ratify the nomination of JAMES BUCHANAN, and pledge themselves to exert every honorable means to secure his triumphant election.

And whereas, The same body have presented the name of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky—young in years, but ripe in the qualities of statesmanship—as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency—therefore,

Resolved, That we do cordially approve and ratify the nomination of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, and pledge ourselves to make every honorable effort to secure his election.

Resolved, That we accept the ticket of Buchanan and Breckenridge with the profoundest satisfaction, and as the harbinger of a brilliant Democratic triumph in November next, and a peaceful, happy and prosperous continuation of the rich national blessings which we now enjoy.

Resolved, also, That we unreservedly endorse the sound, national and conservative platform erected by the Cincinnati Convention. The platform and the candidates upon it are worthy of the support of the great Democracy of the country.

Resolved, That FRANKLIN PIERCE, by his patriotic and conservative administration of the National Government, has justly entitled himself to the gratitude and affection of his countrymen, and that we tender to him the expression of our unabated confidence, admiration and gratitude.

Resolved, That our present able, eloquent and patriotic Governor, THOMAS BRAGG, is entitled to the highest meed of praise for his honest and faithful administration of the affairs of our State—that his renomination by the Democracy of North Carolina for re-election to the high position he now occupies, meets the unqualified approbation of the Democracy of Pasquotank, and that all their efforts will be put forth to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That we will use every honorable effort to secure the election of the nominee of the Democracy of this county and of this Senatorial District to seats in the next Legislature.

Mr. Martin being next called for, addressed the meeting in one of his happiest efforts, which was listen to with and delight by the audience.

On motion the proceedings of ing were ordered to be publish Democratic Pioneer, and Raleigh

On motion the meeting adjourn

L. D. STARKE, C
WM. H. HANDLEY, Sec'y.

MR. JORDAN'S ACCEPTA

Below we publish the letter of mittee appointed to inform John dan, Esq., of his nomination as cratic candidate for the Senate District, and Mr. J.'s letter of

We are not, personally, an Mr. Jordan, nor do we presume an admirer of ours. With the this mutual and reciprocal want tion, the public have nothing though the public have, in many been advised of them through mentalities than our own.

Setting aside all personal feel premises, we shall treat the political light; and in view of Mr Jordan is the regularly nominated candidate of the party, we shall accord to the earnest support, backed by a to see him elected. Between competitor, we cannot hesitate and we have much satisfaction ing that they are a fair match stump. We shall see who wins

CORRESPONDENCE

June 16th,

J. PARKER JORDAN—Dear Sir: cordance with the wish of the Convention held at Woodville on urday, June 14th, we were select form you of your nomination as ard-bearer for this Senatorial dis to request your acceptance. We sir, hailed your nomination with (which was our earnest wish) but nize in you, one who is willing any sacrifice for the great cause of racy, and by all honorable means ensure your election, which will be ed by every true Democrat and by

Your ob't serv'ts,
THOMAS WI
M. O. JORDA
M. S. DANCE
W. SPENCE

HARTFORD, June

Gentlemen—Your letter in that I had been nominated by cratic Convention, and in the duties of the position, I have deemed satisfactory to those that under no circumstances could the nomination. But the Convention proper, undecided on my in my absence, to confer upon honor, and no man who is not gardless of public favor or man the devotion of friends can be a compliment so flattering.

There are occasions, when a risk something for the good, the most [illegible] for the cause.

The last night's mail brings telligence that the abolition and Know-Nothing party met in Con New York last week and nominated modore Stockton for President neth Rayner for Vice Presiden Black Republicans met in Con Philadelphia this week and Banks as their candidate for the cy, and Johnson for Vice Pres it seems we have now in the first time in the history of this four candidates for the first gift of the people. The plot and this, it strikes me, is but the of fresh troubles—the prelude to events. In the darkness which us the only star above the ho only hope of the patriot, is in of our cause.

To decline the nomination u circumstances would be to desert try's flag in the hour of dang considerations have overcome objections and not left me at li cline. I therefore, gentlemen, honor tendered me, and pledge co-operate with you for the succ cause.

Thanking you, and through Convention for this mark of confidence,

I am yours respectfully,
J. PARKER JOR

To Thomas Wilson, M. O. Jor son Spence, M. S. Dance.

The approaching Fourth of J celebrated in the following man

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Sp
Declaration of Independen
Dr. WM. G. POOL
National Oration by
C. W. GRANDY, Jr., Esq.

The place selected for the c the day is the Academy yard.

A full programme will be pu the next paper.

F. VAUGHAN. } C
E. W. SAUNDERS, }
W. W. WILLIAMS. } A

DANIEL STIRN.

STIRN BROTHER
Manufacturers of Grand and Squ
No. 109, Camden street,
opposite the B. & O. R. R. Depot, Ba
☞ Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus
A. Williams, Esqrs.

A CARD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC OF GATES COUNTY.

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Gates County. Should I be successful candidate, I pledge myself to do to all.

ap 22, 1856—tde T. G. V

A CARD.

WHEREAS, THE UNDERSIGNED, COMmenced the practice of medicine in copartnership in the neighborhood of Newbegon about twelve months since, we called upon a physician practising most contiguous thereto, Richard H. McIntosh of Nixonton) for a bill of his charges, it being our desire and intention to conduct a fair and honorable competition with him and all other members of the profession with whom we might be brought into contact. Dr. McIntosh very promptly informed us of his charges were, and considering him a gentleman of honor and veracity, (as we *then* considered, without question) we adopted his charges, and cause to question) we adopted his charges, and have been governed strictly by them up to the present time. Upon the presentation of our bills we found great objection urged to them on account of their being so much higher than Dr. McIntosh's, although given us by Dr. McIntosh in his invariable charges. We regret exceedingly that there should have existed cause for dissatisfaction, but we were deceived by McIntosh, and therefore, are not justly liable for it. We dislike having to resort to this expedient; but we think it due our patronage as well as ourselves that we should publish a brief setting forth the facts and exposing the unprofessional and ungentlemanly conduct of McIntosh toward us.

W. R. SPRUILL, M. D.
GEO. H. COKE, M. D.

Messrs. S & C. would say to those who may favor them with their patronage in future that their charges will be as follows:

For distances 3 miles and under,	$1 50
" " over 3 miles, 50cts pr mile,	
Per night or in bad weather, 3 miles	4 00
Per " " over 3 miles $1 pr mile,	
Per pills, per doz.	37½
"	1 00
"	1 00
"	2 00
"	10 00

Per up all night,
jy24—1t

NOTICE.

STRAYED, on the 31st of May, 1856, either on my farm or in Little River, (Perquimans fishing,) the following notes: One note, payable to myself—dated June 5—due Jan. 1, 1856; one of Harding for $125, payable to me, dated 31, 1855, payable Jan. 1, 1857; one of Thomas B. Weeks for $45, payable dated Aug. 1, 1853, payable six months after date, with interest from date, one draft of $20 entered upon it April 24; one of Wm. Tow, for $55, payable day after date, to myself, dated 14, 1856; one of Rev. W. Kone, dated Jan. 1, 1850, payable to me 1st Jan 1851. Payment upon each of which has been stopped, and this notice published in order to obtain duplicates thereof, according to law.

JO. COMMANDER.

Deep Creek Co. N. C.
June 24, 1856

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James W. Greaves, dec'd, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same. All having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARY A. GREAVES, Adm.
Edenville, June 10, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having at the last Term of Currituck County Court, qualified as Administrator on the estate of Jonathan B. Lindsay, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and pay up the same—and all persons having claims against the estate are required to present them duly authenticated, or this notice will be given in bar of their recovery.

A. H. LINDSAY, Adm'r.
June 10, 1856—6t

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing and doing business under the style of Knox & Jackson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter be conducted by T. D. Knox, who will be glad to see all of their customers, and as many more as may favor him with a call. Those indebted to the firm will please call on T. D. Knox without delay and settle up their old accounts.

T. D. KNOX.
W. H. JACKSON.

June 10, 1856.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN E. CITY.

THE subscriber wishing to move farther South, offers his pleasant residence. The house and all the out houses are new, well built, of the best material, and the house plastered throughout. It is a large new office recently built on the same lot, and also arranged so as to suit a Doctor, a Lawyer, a Grocer, a Confectioner, a Teacher, and is admirably calculated for a boarding house, with a good cistern of water, and a rich garden, with many fruit trees in it. Persons wishing to purchase in this thriving city—will please call and examine the property. Price and terms reasonable.

JOHN HARRELL.

Edenton, June 10, 1856

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Perquimans County Court—*May Term* 1856.

Thomas Shaw, alleged executor of Jesse Perkins, dec'd, vs. Mary Perkins, Willoughby Perkins, William Frost, Mary P. Frost, Thomas Frost, Alfred Frost, Elizabeth Frost, infants pr J. W. Frost, their guardian ad litem, and legatees of Jesse Perkins, dec'd. } Probate of Will.

It appearing to the Court that Sarah Ann Moore and wife Nancy, E. F. Snowden, Thomas Walker, Guardian of Josiah P. Ethridge et als, and Thomas Owens and wife Nancy Etheridge et als, heirs at law of Alfred Perkins, dec'd, are not residents of this State—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer for six weeks for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Currituck Court House in Currituck on the 4th Monday in August next, or judgment pro-confesso will be taken.

J. W BAXTER, C. C. C.

June 10, 1856—6w

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT M. SANDERLIN'S BOOK STORE.

The following popular works.—Earnest Linwood, or, Inquiries of the Heart, by Rev. J. H Cone, D D, History of Bible Missions, Life of Sidney Smith, Progress of Religious Principles, Life of Dr Judson, End of Controversy Controverted, Escaped Novice, (by Maria Monk,) Shakespeare, Life of Randolph Scott, Macaulay's His. of England, besides a large variety too tedious to mention—all of which will be sold at Publishers' Prices.—Also a good assortment of Stationery.

Sign of the Leigh House, 2 doors from the corner.

AMBROTYPES! LAST WEEK!

MR. AND MRS. LIPSCOMBE respectfully tender their thanks for the liberal patronage they have received, and announce to the citizens of this Town that they will only remain here during the present week. It is hoped that all who may want perfect likenesses will call upon us without delay.

June 17, 1856.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair,
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c.; to be delivered in good order and in su table vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidde s are referred to the yards for samples and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one-fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857 comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ———, of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ———, or to ——— for signature and certificate.

(Date)

(Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be posted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in the case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. } A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy, agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails.—No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware.—No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvass. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 32, hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 16, black spruce. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas.—No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2 white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams No, 8 yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 9, white-pine mast timber. No 10, white pines No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25 hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29 cotton canvass. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 3, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, p paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil.—No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 31, glass. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 43, tank and galley iron. No 44, chain iron. No 45, ingot copper. No 46, moulding sand, straw, &c.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No 1, white oak plank stock logs. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards. No 12, blackwalnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery. No 40, stationery.

June 10—4w

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL, OR OCEAN RETREAT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS healthful and delightful SUMMER RESORT, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has "set his house in order" for the ensuing season, and made every necessary arrangement for the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage.

He is happy further to announce a positive engagement with Mr. W. AUGUSTUS HARNEY, as Assistant Proprietor, and general supervisor.—Mr. Harney is too well known to the public, for his kind and obliging manners, to require that anything should be said in his behalf; the Proprietor feeling assured that everything that can, will be done by him, to render visitors comfortable and happy.

Mr. JAS. F. LEE, as caterer, will also lend his aid and invaluable services to the public. An experience of several years in this capacity—his gentlemanly bearing—and accommodating spirit will be a sufficient guarantee that he will act with "an eye single" to the pleasure of those with whom he is so well and favorably known.

Mrs. Brockett, who gave such general satisfaction last season, and Mrs. Beals, so well known to all who visit this place, have both been re-engaged

Mr. W. E. VAUGHAN, a gentleman of prompt and attentive deportment, has been engaged as Clerk to the Hotel

Capt. JNO. ETHERIDGE, Jr., will superintend the fisheries; making Sound and Ocean contribute the choicest fish, the most fastidious appetite could desire.

Prof. GAUL'S BAND, of Baltimore, has been engaged for the season, they having given such decided satisfaction for the two preceeding summers, that they have become positive *favorites of the public.*

The Proprietor assures the Public that he will spare no pains or expense to secure for his tables, all that can be obtained, together with the most attentive servants.

RATES OF BOARD:

For Families,	$20	per month;
" Single persons	$1,25	per day, "
" " "	1.50	" " Two weeks.
" " "	2,00	" "
" Children and servants—half price!		
Horses $15 per month;		
"	75cts.	per day.

☞ Persons having rooms engaged, will be charged from the time of th arrival of the first boat after July 4th—two-thirds of the regular fare.

The Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July, 1856.

June 3—6t. A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Washington Times, Plymouth Banner, Murfreesboro' Gazette, Weldon Patriot, Edenton Banner, Native Sentinel and Norfolk Argus copy w6w.

IMMENSE SLAUGHTER.

PRICE PUT DOWN.

AND BARGAINS never before equalled in the history of merchandising in this part of the world. To show that this is but a stern fatality, a glance at some of the prices herein mentioned will prove the fact, viz:

5,500	yards of Swiss Inserting,	at	3 cts	per yard,
500	do	do	at 6	do
5,000	do	do	at 6	do
500	do	do	at 5	do

Bands in Swiss and Cambric, less than ever heard of.

Embroideries, of every kind, at less than the cost of importation.

Heavy Linen Shirt Bosoms, well made, at 50 cents less than cost of linen,

Dress Goods of all kinds, to be sold at a sacrifice.

Silks, Mantilas, Challies, Scarfs. Prints &c, at bargains.

Parasols marked down to suit all

100 Cotton Under shirts; good quality to 37½ cts:

The entire stock of the Bee Hive, will be sold at prices to induce all to make an investment.—Come soon as the same opportunity may not last long.

JAMES SMITH,
June 17 1856 No 36 Main Street.

STILL LOWER!

MECHANIC'S HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE Subscriber announces to the public that he has taken the spacious house formerly kept by Elihu Williams, dec'd, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:

Board, per day	75
" " week,	3,00
" " month,	13,00

S. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Jan. 29—1y

$5,00 REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 10th inst a Dark Brown Filly, with very long ears, and has about the nose a yellow tint, close built and well put up. I will give the above reward for her delivery or information so that I can get her. MARY WHITE.

Perquimans Co., N. C. May 27th 1856—6ts pd

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Paulina Wheelbee, dec'd., are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, without delay, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. S. DANCE. } Adm'rs.
C. A. RIDDICK. }

June 3, 1856—6t

BRICKS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a lot of Brick on Little River, on moderate terms

June 2, 1856. M. S. DANCE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CLEVELAND SAWYER. SAMUEL WHEDBEE.

SAWYER & WHEDBEE,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 100 Wall Street. New York.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Hoppock & Greenwood, New York.
" John Williams & Son, Baltimore.
" Whedbee & Dickinson, "
John Cox, Edenton, N. C.
Messrs. Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.
" Kader Biggs & Co., " "
James M. Whedbee, E. City, N. C.
Wm. Shannon, " "

April 29—6m pd.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

WM. SIMMONS. | D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

DRS. RITTER & SAUNDERS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their professional services in all its branches to the inhabitants of E. City and adjoining country.

H. P. RITTER. L. K. SAUNDERS.
Nov. 6, 1855

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office at Currituck Court-house.

dec 11—1y

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Spring Supply of Goods, consisting in part of the following, viz: Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, from 3 to 24 feet. Table Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings, Canton Matting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, both white and checked; Carpeting, at all prices, from 40 cents to $1 75; Transparent Window Shades, from $1,25 to $12 per pair; Wall and Curtain papers; Borders, Fire Screens, &c., Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c., all of which, together with Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Feather Beds, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
No. 26, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—All work in his line executed in the best manner and on the most favorable terms, both in town and country.

ap 29

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND
MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular **AGRICULTURAL STORE,** is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. W. H. CLARK.

ap 19

RAILS!

FOR SALE, 15,000 Juniper Rails, on North River, Camden County, the Thoroughfare Island. Price $33 per thousand. Apply to

E. SIMMONS, or
JAMES BRABLE,
Currituck C. H., April 8, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the schooner GEORGE H. SMOOT, at private sale. She is of the burthen of 35 Tons, federal measurement, and is now in good working order. For further particulars, apply at this office, or to

EDMOND SIMMONS.
Currituck C H., N. C.,
March 25, 1856.—tf.

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.

Eliz. City, Feb 5, 1856.

KEEP POSTED!

1000 Juniper Posts, on hand, and for sale by

dec 4 W. T. & J. M HINTON.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber, IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screwplates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades, Shovels Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers. "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, (a very large supply—all sizes,) sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds: hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bolts, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catapillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH.

my 8 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.

50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.

50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.

20 Horse Rakes " " "

50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20 Norfolk, Va.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States: and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

RUSH TO THE BEE HIVE ALL WHO WANT TO BUY DRY GOODS.

WHERE you will find Plaid and Striped Silks, from 6 to 9 dollars per Dress Pattern. Where you can find Silk Robes for 18.—Where you can find Black Silks at 50 cents per yard. Where you can find 100 yards of Plain Swiss Muslin, of a fine quality, at 25 cents per yard. Where you can find a splendid assortment of Plain and Printed Barages, less than the cost of importation. Where you can find 2,000 yards Black Satin Stripe Barages, worth 75 cts., for 37½. Where you can find All-Wool Delaines, splendid qualities. Where you can find a magnificent assortment of Embroideries, in sets and single pieces. Where is to be found a splendid assortment of Curtain Stuffs, Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain; also, Black Bordered Linen ditto Barege Robes, with other articles usually found in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Mantillas, including all the fashionable patterns of the season, to which additions is made by every steamer, of all the Novelties, as soon as they appear in the city of New York. Having a room devoted to the display of those Goods exclusively, the largest stock and newest styles can always be found. Also, Mattings and Carpetings.

The Bee Hive is 33 Main street, Norfolk, Va.

ap 29

ERNEST LINWOOD.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH have received a large number of NEW BOOKS, among them, are the following, viz:

Ernest Linwood; a novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz—price $1.

A Forest Tragedy, and other tales, by Grace Greenwood—$1,25.

The Rival Beauties; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

The Widow Bedott Papers; (6th supply)—$1,25.

Rachel Gray; by Julia Kavanah—75c.

The Jealous Wife; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

The Bush-Boys; or, the history and adventures of a Cape Farmer and his family in the wild Karvoos of Southern Africa, by Capt Mayne Reid—75c.

Romance of the Harem; by Miss Pardoe—50c.

Rose Clarke; by Fanny Fern—$1,25.

The Song of Hiawatha: by Longfellow—$1.

The Confessions of a Pretty Woman—50c.

The Virginia Convention of 1776, by H. W. Grisby—$1,50.

The Virginia History of African Colonization, by Rev P. Slaughter—50c.

A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, with remarks on their economy, by Frederick Law Olmstead—$1,25.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!
THE BEE HIVE VICTORIOUS!

ACKNOWLEDGED by all that the Bee Hive is the place to buy Dry Goods, Mantillas, Carpetings, Mattings, &c.

Just opened this day, 500 yards of wide and heavy black Silks, for $1.

1,000 yards ditto, (8 yards enough for a dress) $1,25.

Besides these, are to be found at the "Hive." Black Silks, at 50, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents per yard, and $1,50, $2,50, and $3,50—the most complete assortment, and at such prices!

Colored Silks, in plaids, stripes, plain, &c, all prices, from 50 cents per yard to $3 per yd; embracing every color, quality, and style.

An examination of the Silk stock will satisfy any one that the Bee Hive is the place to get a good Silk Dress cheap. Besides this, there can be found every thing usually kept in the best assorted stock, North or South.

The Proprietor, devoting his whole time to the purchase of goods for this market, is enabled to avail himself of all the opportunities for buying cheap. These are facts which the prices will prove.

Come one—come all!

JAMES SMITH,
my 13 33 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

FISH! FISH!!

SHAD, Mullets and Blue Fish, for sale by

W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

my 20

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
No. 19, Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale upon the most advantageous terms, a complete and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and having recently made arrangements with the largest publishing houses in the country, they will receive regular supplies of the principal and most valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and counting house: and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and straugers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer them great inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated PIANOS of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Herring's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
23 Norfolk, Va.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18½ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or Quality and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS.

oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk Va.

MOREDUN; A tale of The Twelve Hundred and Ten, by Sir Walter Scott.

The discovery of this work has created an intense excitement in Europe. Some doubt its genuineness, but the most eminent critics of France and principal literary gentlemen in England, who have examined the documents, have expressed themselves unanimously and decidedly that it is by Sir Walter Scott. M. Philarte Chasles, who was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, and is one of the most distinguished writers of France, says, after having examined Moredun, that it is so rich in humor, rapid and brilliant in its descriptions of scenery, and so attractive, that no mind but Sir Walter Scott's ever conceived it.

Paper covers 50 cents. For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S.
City Book Store, 19 Main st., Norfolk, Va.
je 26

NEW FURNITURE AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT,
ON MAIN STREET,
NORFOLK VA.
**J. G. HODS

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions at the Cincinnati Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions, by their chairman, Mr. Hallett of Massachusetts, submitted the following report, which was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their Delegates assembled in a general Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in general Convention, they have presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence for foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual, but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

7. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all business pursuits.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

9. That we are opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

10. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

And whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions, an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies, by whatever name they may be called.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholics and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States,—

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issues on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, that in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and, by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and the compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of the country which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

Secondly—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interests of our commerce, and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine—their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people; that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish between our government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the inter-oceanic isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved* That the Democratic party will expect of the next administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets, through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and of the Union at large.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY RETURN their thanks to their friends, and the public for the past liberal patronage they have received, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is useless to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say, that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our utmost endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Great pains is taken in filling all orders sent us. W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
ap 29 Broad Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
CLOTHIERS,
And Dealers in Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Under Clothing, &c.
And MANUFACTURERS of every article of Clothing.

1856

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK.

CLOTHING TO FIT FROM TWO YEARS old and upwards to the largest size.

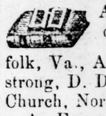
Furnishing articles—Umbrellas—Canes—Hats—and a fine article of Gentleman's Gaiters, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.

We beg that our friends will examine the MAKE and MATERIAL of our stock, for having purchased from the *best houses in New York and Philadelphia*, we feel satisfied that it is now in our power to redeem the general character of ready Made Clothing. We would be pleased to show, by our bills, to our friends, at any time, that we purchase only from houses of established character.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
TERMS.

For Cash 5 per cent. off—and interest charged on all accounts after three months standing; we prefer decidedly to deal for cash. And beg that our customers will settle their old accounts as soon as possible; Only One Price.
FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
E. City April 15, 1856.

THE SUMMER OF THE PESTILENCE.



A HISTORY of the Ravages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., A. D. 1855, by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, D. D. Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Norfolk. 50c.

An Essay on Liberty and Slavery, by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, $1,00.

Light and Darkness; or, the shadow of Fate, a story of fashionable life, by a Lady of Charlottsville Virginia, 75c.

Letters from the United States, Cuba, and Canada, by the Hon. Amelia M Murray, 1,00.

The mystic and other Poems, by Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus" 50c.

Edith Hale, a village story, by Thrace Talman, $1,25c.

The Letters of Madame De Sevigne to her Daughter and friends, edited by Mrs. Hale, 1,25.

The views and opinions of American Statesman on Foreign immigration, being a collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, crime &c., by John P. Sanderson, $1,50

The above with all the new books are for sale by
mh 25 VICKERY & GRIFFITH

NEW FALL STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS!

THE subscriber takes occasion to return her most sincere acknowledgments to the ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has laid in a large and well selected stock of
Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers &c.
In addition to her own stock, she has bought out the entire stock of Mrs. Srrah Laboyteaux, just received from the North, which, together, constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in this Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call. MRS. M. C. CASEY.
Oct. 30—tf.

MODE DE PARIS.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public, that I have just opened a splendid assortment of
PARIS HATS,
Opera, Merino, Silk and Mourning, a new article, the first ever imported in America; fashionable dress Mole Skin, and soft rich and elegant of superior quality, and a great variety of Canes, personally selected during my late tour in Europe. Those wishing a Paris Hat or one of my own make, as celebrated for their elegance, style, durability and cheapness, are respectfully invited to give me an early call.
R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
dec 4 No. 7 Market Square Norfolk Va.

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and ncy, centre-pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c. Also, brick work done with care.
☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing
F. V. HOSKINS.
Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

JUST Received this morning at the Bee Hive, a complete assortment of Mourning Collars and Sleeves in setts and separate. Also Mourning Handkerchiefs of every quality. Veils of every quality, in Crape and Love Lace, do. Tissues, Barege &c.,
Hosiery of every kind, from the smallest size to the largest Kid Gloves in black, White and Colored, of the best makes and warranted good.
Spring Goods of every kind daily received.
March 18, 1856. JAMES SMITH.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.
He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.
CALEB SIKES
May 1, 1855—tf.

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,
our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be ceived at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.
☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per an-
BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND AM prepared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of
Ready Made Clothing
AND SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS and GROCERY Line. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Taffeture, Ribbons, Col'd., White Bonnets, Plain White Crape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd M. Delaines, White do., Plain Bereges, Silk do., Berege Robes, Blac. and White Gingham Black and White Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdia, Swiss Robed Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Swiss Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Berege Diaper, Br. Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine White Do., Plaid Cashmerette, Farmer's Drill Cash Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy English Striped Shirts, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapsco Osnaburgs, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laines, Plaid Bareges, Figd. Grenadine, Pink DeLains, Plaid Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain Linen Parasols, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.
E. City April 15, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE proprietor of the Union Street Depot, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the North with the largest, most beautiful, and complete assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, in his line, ever exhibited in the city of Norfolk; and his intention is to sell them as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Having obtained these goods in person, and knowing the wants of the people, he flatters himself that he can suit them better at the Depot than they can be at any other establishment in the Union. Below we enumerate a few articles of the large assortment of goods that can be found at the Depot:

Toilet Setts, new and beautiful patterns, from $3 50 to $16.
Foot Tubs, Bathing Tubs, Children's Bath Tubs, Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, with and without showers,
Water Coolers, metal and wood,
Waterman's Refrigerators, Water Cans,
Freezers and Tubs, patent and plain,
Basins and Pitchers, Chamber Pails, Ice Picks,
Wooden Tubs and Buckets, Wash Boards,
Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Ice Pitchers,
Beefsteak Mallets, Ice Mallets, Bell Dusters,
Cocoa Nut Dippers, Cash Boxes, Glass Drainers,
Preserving Kettles, Perforated Knife Baskets,
Furnaces, Black Tin Tea Kettles,
Tea and Coffee Pots, Patent Self-sealing Cans,
Waiters of various sizes and patterns,
Calendars, Bill Head Cases and Post Boxes, for Counting Rooms and Stores,
Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, done at the shortest notice, of the best materials, and warranted in all cases.

Workmen sent to any part of Virginia or N. Carolina to execute work and it warranted.

Copper work done at the shortest notice. Having two superior workmen, he flatters himself that he can turn out as good a piece of work as any house north or south.

Also, in store, a large lot of Tin Plate, Pig Tin, Lead Pipe, Street Lead, Copper, Spelter Solder, &c.

CAMPHENE and ETHERIAL OIL, always to be had cheap by the gallon or barrel.
J. R. SMALL & CO.,
House Furnishing, Tin, Copper, and Stove
my 6 Depot, No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

TIN WARE
AND
SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the
TIN AND SHEET IRON
business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.
july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
At Low Prices for Cash!
GEORGE E. L. HYATT,
Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)
NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of
RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS, in new designs;
SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY, and ingrain carpets;
Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—
Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.
OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shades of Desirable Styles.
Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.
HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING
Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.
All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.
Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.
Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.
Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.
Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.
BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L P. HILL.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL,
Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused
[L. S.] the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. [feb 5-6m]

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va., offer to the city and country trade, the largest stock of Books and Stationery ever before offered in this market.

Believing that the wants of the city and surrounding country, will sustain an establishment conducted on as extensive a scale as those found in the largest cities of the Union, they have been induced greatly to increase their stock, and have, during the last two or three weeks, purchased in the Northern and Eastern markets, (on the very best terms) a large supply of books in every department of literature, together with all foreign and domestic stationery, which they now offer for sale on as good terms as any establishment in the United States, and all together worthy of the patronage of an intelligent community.

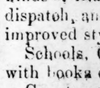
They have made arrangements with all the principal publishers of the country, to be supplied with new publications, as soon as issued from the press. They have also obtained the agency of all the leading periodicals published in England and in this country, which they will furnish at the subscription prices.

All foreign books not on hand will be imported to order. V. & G. have connected with their store a very extensive Bookbindery and Blank book Manufactory, and with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books with punctuality and dispatch, and to bind printed books in the improved style.

Schools, Colleges and Libaries furnished with books on the most liberal terms.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will please examine our stock before going else where.
Norfolk Va., Jan. 15, 1856.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.



T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of
FURNITURE
that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
METALLIC COFFINS,
of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.
nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 7, MARKET SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

THE Proprietor is happy to inform the merchants and citizens of the old North State, that his store is now open, and he is prepared to execute every order from one Hat to a Case in the most fashionable style, and at the shortest possible notice.

Every arrival from the North will add fresh and the most approved styles of gentlemen's **HATS, CAPS, CANES, BOYS' CAPS, LADIES' FURS, BUFFALO, WOLF, COON, FOX ROBES, DRIVING AND DUCKING GLOVES**, and a full and complete assortment is effected. A call from my old friends and customers is solicited.
R. H. STEVENS,
nov 6 Practical Hatter

FOR RENT.

FOR THE Balance of the year, that desirable mercantile stand on Wide Water Street, lately occupied by Wm Halsey. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to James W. T. Banks, or
A. H. CURRAN.
E. City, April 8, 1856—tf.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a full stock of the above in Red and White, all widths, at the lowest prices.
Also, Strip'd Carpets and Figured Stair do
Rugs and Door Mats in every variety.
Also floor Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggest very low. Call and see before purchasing—these and many others can be found at the Bee Hive. JAMES SMITH.
March 18, No. 33 Main street Norfolk

MILK LEG, PERNICIOUS ULCERS, PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE, }
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854. }

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.
Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.
E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.
☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.
I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.
Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.
Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs B. Bagwell of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his ribs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thommasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eye lids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 12 months, with both body and mind seriously affected.—He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility: with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.
Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.
April 17, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED
263 CASES STRAW GOODS.

ANTICIPATING AN EARLY AND LARGE trade I have laid in a very extensive assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.
My stock is carefully selected of the largest manufactories in the United States and embraces every thing new and desirable, at prices that cannot fail to please. Merchants and the trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined to sell at the lowest rates, and on such terms as cannot be surpassed by any first class Wholesale Northern House.
R. H. STEVENS,
Practical Hatter,
Feb. 26 No. 7, Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

SURE CURE!
BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

WHERE may be obtained the most certain remedy for weakness or loss of Powers, Pain in the Loins, Diseases of the Kidneys, Affections of the Head, Throat, Skin, Constitutional Debility, imprudent Marriage and all those horrid affections arising from indiscretions, no matter whether from intemperance, or the use of ardent spirits or other cause.

TO YOUNG MEN,
especially who have become the victims of bad practices. Alas! what countless numbers of these erous and noble-hearted beings have been hurried to untimely tombs; thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Sen